For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times

Win on the Home Front
And on the Battle Front

No. 16,050 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1943 [illegible] Price 15 Sen

OUR NAVAL FORCES SINK FIVE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS OF FOE IN GILBERT AREA

ENEMY ADMITS MARINES GIVEN SEVERE BLOWS

Mowed Down by Japanese Gun Fire in Bloodiest Battle, Declares Yank Scribe

TARAWA LANDING COSTLY

Nippon Resistance on Gilbert Islands Tremendous, Says Foe Officer

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 28.—With the Americans admitting that serious losses were suffered in the landing operations on Tarawa Island, reports sent by American war correspondents reveal that the United States Marines sustained serious losses all along the way coming across the shoals as well as after they made their way to the shore.

The reports say that the shoals approaching Tarawa were filled with mines and that barbed wire barricades criss-crossed the area. When the Marines neared the shore they were cut down by machine-gun fire. The American fleet subjected the Island to the "most intense bombardment in history" but when the Americans crossed the shoals and landed, they were again raked by furious machine-gun fire and suffered appalling losses.

Regarding the fighting, Richard Johnston, who took part in the operations as a representative of various news agencies, had the following to say:

"It was almost a miracle that the Americans were able to land on Tarawa. No figures are yet available as to the total losses sustained by the Marines Division and staff officers are admitting that the present battle is the bloodiest and most horrible in the history of the American forces and that the casualty figures are extremely high."

Thomas Corey, chief of the Divisional Press Section, also declared. "The Americans succeeded in their landing operations because most of the Marines were ready to die. The Americans were able to succeed because they advanced knowing that they were going to be killed and because the units following them drove on going over the bodies of their comrades.

"Japanese machine-gun nests are lined up near the shore and form a solid citadel. Further back are large cannons. In the water, several feet from the shore are barbed-wire barricades.

"Even now it is hard to pass near the seashore because there are so many dead Marines lying on the shore where the Americans landed. With their landing launches blown to bits by Japanese cannon fire, the Marines crossed over the shoals and charged onto the shore. Here again they had to advance stumbling over the barbed wire barricades and raked by fire from heavy machine-guns. I saw with my own eyes 11 corpses hanging on one section of the barricade."

Gilbert Battle Furious

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 28.—Major-General Julian Smith, Commander of the Second Division of the United States Marines, today characterized the fighting in the Gilbert Islands as "a bloody, death struggle never witnessed before," it is disclosed by reports reaching here from the front.

Smith, who is said to have taken part in all the jungle battles in the Pacific area since the start of the war, is said to have declared, "The resistance of the Japanese on the beach at the landing points in the Gilberts was such without precedent in furor and intensity. The Americans barely succeeded in gaining a

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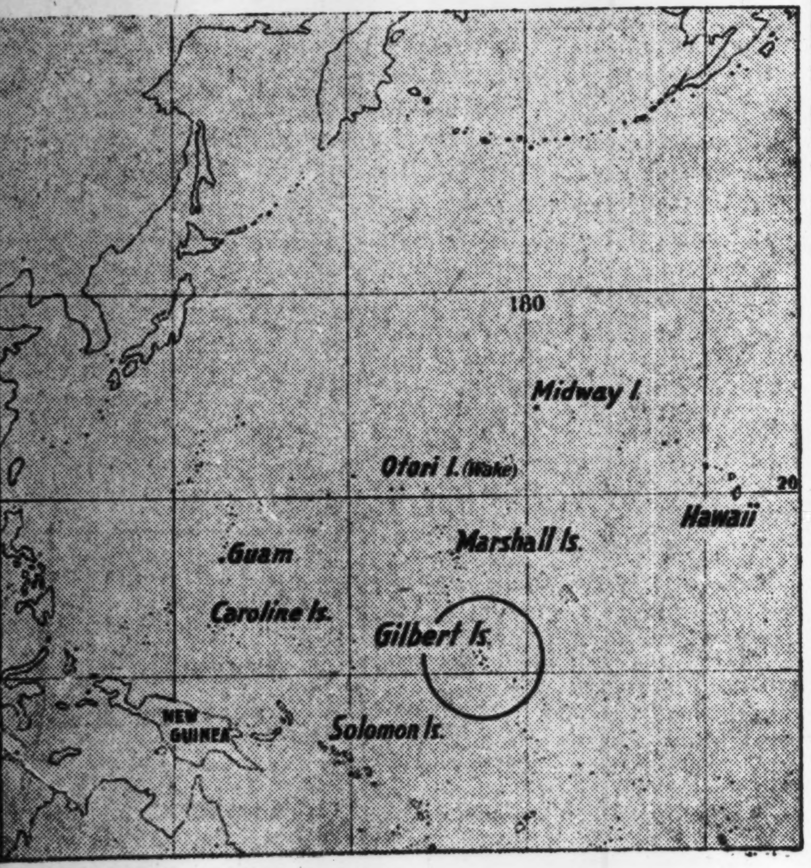

A Japanese torpedo plane, against which no enemy aircraft carrier or any other type of warship is safe, takes off on its errand of destruction from an undisclosed base in the South Pacific.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

TOKYO TO THANK SEAMEN

Governor Odachi to Visit Them on Thursday

With the period from December 1 to 7 being the week set aside for the movement for aid and thanks to the seamen of Japan, Governor Shigeo Odachi of Tokyo will visit the seamen at Tokyo Harbor on Thursday and offer his thanks to them. Also during the week the Governor will send a letter of thanks and some sake and a bag of candy to each of the seamen of the vessels in port.

Finschhafen Foe Blasted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 28.—The Right Wing Command of the anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific today announced that a unit of the Imperial Air Force bombed the American positions near Finschhafen in New Guinea and caused damage and casualties, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here.

TSUCHIYA OFF FOR SWEDEN

First Secretary at Legation Seen Off By Many Persons

Jun Tsuchiya who has been appointed first secretary of the Japanese Legation in Sweden left Tokyo Station on Monday afternoon to assume his post. He was seen off at the station by many prominent Japanese from Government and civilian circles as well as members of the Reich Embassy and German correspondents stationed in the capital.

To Shift Embassy Staff

Domei

ZURICH, November 28.—Although the Japanese Embassy in Berlin remained almost completely undamaged and Ambassador Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima and the Embassy staff safe throughout the blind bombing of the British air force, it is reported that some members of the Embassy are scheduled to be shifted to a safe zone in order to be prepared for any exigency.

NAVY MINISTER OFFERS PRAYER AT ISE SHRINES

Shimada Vows to Crush Enemy When He Prays for Victory In War

REPORTS BRILLIANT RESULT

Sacred Music Is Offered at Music Hall as Priest Recites Shinto Prayer

With the War of Greater East Asia nearing the end of its second year, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada on Monday worshipped at the Grand Shrines at Ise where he vowed to crush the enemy.

At 8 a.m the Navy Minister, accompanied by Senior Adjutant Captain Ichiro Yokoyama, first worshipped at the Outer Shrine. Proceeding next to the Inner Shrine, he reverently reported on the magnificent victories scored by the Japanese Navy and pledged to crush the enemy.

Sacred music was played in the Music Hall and a priest recited a Shinto prayer in which it was stated that the further establishment of an invincible Japanese setup by the tremendous blow dealt the main body of the enemy navy was due to Divine Might and that the people of the nation were praying for the annihilation of the sworn enemy thus to bring complete security to Japan. After thus offering his thanks for the infiniteness of Divine Benevolence the Navy Minister worshipped at the other four shrines in the compounds and left Uji Yamada at 10:55 a.m. for Nagoya.

ENVOY MURATA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO LAUREL

Ceremony Held at Malacanan Palace With Embassy Officials Attending

Domei

MANILA, November 29.—A ceremony in which Japanese Ambassador Shozo Murata presented his credentials to the President of the Republic of the Philippines was held today at 10 a.m. in the Malacanan Palace.

Ambassador Murata was accompanied by Counselor Morishige, Secretaries Akiyama, Fukushima, and Mazaki, as well as Military Attache Colonel Utsunomiya, and Naval Attache Captain Ishihata.

With Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto and the other Cabinet Ministers attending, Ambassador Murata presented his credentials and reported on the assumption of his post. President Jose P. Laurel then voiced his determination to drive forward for the construction of Greater East Asia through diplomacy based on morals.

1,000 Killed in Quake

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 28.—It is estimated that at least 1,000 were killed and 700 injured in the earthquake which overtook the Anatolia area. The Turkish Government today sent special trains carrying capacity loads of medical and food supplies to the areas worst hit.

To Alter Mongol Set-Up

Domei

KALGAN, November 29.—To strengthen its wartime administrative setup the Mongolian Government will effect a reform affecting the whole of the central and provincial administrative machinery beginning January 1, 1944, it was announced at 5 p.m. Sunday.

PLANS SMASHED

Knox and Nimitz Sent Strongest Fleet Formation to Waters

APPEARED ON NOV. 19

Our Naval Fliers Seize Opportunity to Sink Hostile Craft With Torpedoes

Plans of United States Navy Secretary Frank Knox and Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, to stage a large-scaled counter-offensive on Japan from the Central Pacific area have been dealt a staggering blow by the Imperial Navy Forces.

It was on November 19 that the United States Pacific fleet appeared in the area south of the Gilbert Islands in an attempt to develop the operation in the Solomon area in its favor and at the same time to take a chance, if possible, to attack the Japanese mainland by way of the Gilbert Islands, Marshal Islands and Caroline Islands. The enemy fleet that had sallied forth there was of the strongest and largest formation.

Since about that time Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Nimitz and others had the temerity to vaunt a new counter-offensive on Japan on a major scale from the Central Pacific area but some eagles of our Navy between November 19 and 22 instantaneously sank one medium-sized aircraft carrier and one destroyer and severely damaged two large-sized aircraft carriers, one medium-sized aircraft carrier, one battleship or cruiser and one transport, as stated in Imperial Headquarters communiques. In spite of these painful blows, the enemy counter-offensive was daily intensified and fleet after fleet was sent to cover the landings on the islands of Tarawa and Makin and to send reinforcements and supplies.

Thus a rare opportunity was presented to the Japanese sea eagles, whose gruelling training had all been undergone for such a moment as this. Followed the splendid operations and results of the Second and Third Aerial Battles off the Gilbert Islands, as announced.

Carrier Intercepted

Before daybreak on November 25, one of our submarines in search of the enemy task force in the Gilbert Islands area intercepted an aircraft carrier in the waters west of Makin Island. Calmly and boldly the submarine closed in on the enemy aircraft carrier and then let go with its torpedoes. Immediately several torpedoes tore into the bottom of the aircraft carrier causing a huge explosion in the carrier. The submarine by this time had submerged deeply and, though it heard a series of terrific explosions and the sounds of the ship sinking, could not absolutely ascertain that the vessel had been sunk, but the chances that it had been sent to the bottom were extremely great. To be absolutely on the sure side Imperial Headquarters announced that the carrier had been severely damaged.

Since that time, however, Japanese Navy airmen have seen rubber boats and other floating objects believed to be from an aircraft carrier on the seas near that point and it is regarded as certain that the carrier was sunk.

Following that, at dusk on Friday, Japanese Navy Air Units caught enemy aircraft carriers on the seas west of Makin and Tarawa Islands and after repeated attacks instantaneously sank one. Another carrier was enveloped in furious flames and started sinking from its stern. After

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IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCEMENT

The Imperial Headquarters issued the following communique at 3 p.m. on Monday:

"The war situation in the Gilbert Islands area since last reported follows:

"(1) An Imperial submarine at dawn on November 25 attacked an enemy aircraft carrier in the sea area west of Makin Island and heavily damaged it. (Its sinking is almost certain).

"(2) Imperial Naval Air Units attacked an enemy mobile force in the sea area west of the Gilbert Islands on the evening of November 26 and sank two aircraft carriers (one of them instantaneously).

"Loss on our side:

One plane which has not yet returned.

"(Note): This aerial battle shall be called the Second Aerial Battle off the Gilbert Islands.

"(3) Imperial Naval Air Units also attacked another enemy mobile force which came attacking in the sea area west of the Gilbert Islands on the evening of November 27 and achieved the following war results:

"SUNK:

Two aircraft carriers (whereof a large-sized carrier instantaneously).

Two cruisers.

"DAMAGED:

One cruiser or battleship (heavily damaged and set ablaze).

"Loss on our side:

Five planes which have not yet returned.

"(Note): This aerial battle shall be called the Third Aerial Battle off the Gilbert Islands.

"(4) With regard to the war situation on Tarawa Island and Makin Island, communications with the Garrison Forces on these islands have been interrupted and the situation is not ascertained. But fierce fighting seems to be proceeding on Tarawa Island and the Navy Air Units are bombing the enemy positions on this island continuously.

"(Appendix): The aerial battle in the sea area west of the Gilbert Islands as previously reported on November 22 shall be called the First Aerial Battle off the Gilbert Islands."

Foe's Gilbert Operations Doomed to Fail as Others

Heavy Losses Suffered in Aircraft Carriers and Cruisers and Lack of Powerful Base Near Battle Zone Seen as Causes

The fighting in the Gilbert area has turned into a series of decisive battles and in the nine-day period between November 19 and 27 the Japanese Naval Air Units and submarines have sunk, instantaneously or otherwise, nine enemy aircraft carriers. Meanwhile, the land forces of the Japanese Defense Forces on Makin and Tarawa Islands fought and are fighting with superhuman power the landed enemy troops and have terrorized the American army forces and marines.

It is clear that the present enemy counter-offensive operations are being carried out with Hawaii, the foremost American base in the Pacific, as their base and with the effecting of these Central Pacific operations it is necessary to study why the enemy chose the Gilberts, lying 5,000 kilometers away from Japan Proper, as the battlefield. Just as the leaders of the enemy strategy have frequently stated the present aim of the enemy is to hit the inner South Seas which is a part of Japanese territory. In addition, the enemy is boasting that these operations are those putting into effect plans of advancing through the middle.

But when it is considered that the enemy operations since last August, that is the operations in the Solomon area in the South Pacific, were operations in which the so-called island hopping strategy was used to penetrate the Japanese lines gradually, and that with a year and several months already passing, the enemy has not only been unable to break through but with the fighting becoming still more intense has come to feel deeply that enormous further sacrifices must be paid and has become doubtful whether the original operational aims can be attained. When it is considered that the fighting thus has become stalemated, it is clear that the Gilbert operations, as long as they concern island operations in the Japanese inner South Seas, will end in the same fate.

However, there is an element in the fighting in the Gilberts which differs fundamentally from the Solomons fighting. That fundamental difference is that the Gilbert operations have to be fought under the Japanese control of the seas. The fact that the enemy chose such an unfavorable area for a battlefield

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2 CRUISERS SUNK

Another Hostile Cruiser Or Battleship Is Heavily Damaged

ENEMY IS HIT HARD

Submarine Accounts for One Carrier, Air Arm for All the Others

Continuing their devastating attacks on the enemy in the waters off the Gilbert Islands, Imperial Naval Air Units in two aerial battles on November 26 and 27 blasted seven enemy warships, including four aircraft carriers, two of which were sunk instantaneously, two cruisers sunk and one cruiser or battleship heavily damaged and set ablaze, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 3 p.m. on Monday.

It was also revealed that a Japanese submarine at dawn on November 25 attacked and heavily damaged one enemy aircraft carrier in the waters off Makin Island, which is believed to have been sunk.

10 Carriers Sunk

In the period since the enemy landed on Mono Island on October 27 up to the Third Aerial Battle off the Gilbert Islands on November 27, the Japanese Navy has sunk a total of 10 aircraft carriers in addition to many other types of warships.

The list of the enemy warships sunk during the above period follow: 10 aircraft carriers, four battleships, one warship of unidentified category, 21 cruisers, nine destroyers and 13 transports, or a grand total of 58.

The historically great victory scored by the Imperial Forces in the Second and Third Aerial Battles off the Gilbert Islands, as was revealed in the communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters Monday, has not only struck a really serious terror into the heart of the Americans but has thrown a dark shadow upon the future strategy of the American military and naval authorities. The Americans must be despondent beyond description at the news of the sinking of five aircraft carriers.

During the three days from November 19 to 21 the enemy lost one aircraft carrier, three others were heavily damaged in addition to one destroyer, one battleship or cruiser, and transport each either sunk or damaged and 125 planes shot down. As a result of the sinking or damaging of eight more war craft, including the aircraft carriers, the Nimitz fleet which had sallied forth in the strongest and largest formation has lost the majority of its mobile force.

Enemy Stunned

Although the enemy landed on Tarawa and Makin Islands, the sinking or damaging of nine aircraft carriers within only six days from November 19 to 24 must have proved a really stunning blow to the enemy.

It is true the enemy since the start of the War of Greater East Asia has built many aircraft carriers, including converted or auxiliary aircraft carriers.

The enemy lost eight aircraft carriers either sunk or damaged in the aerial and sea battle of the Solomons area since October 27 and has now lost nine more carriers, either lost or damaged in the Gilbert area. The loss incurred by the enemy in these areas in about a month totaled 17 in aircraft carriers alone.

Aggregate results of the operations conducted by the Japanese air, sea and land forces in the Solomons since November 19 until the

(Continued on Page 2)

FOE'S AID BODY SEEN TOOL OF U.S., BRITAIN

Iguchi Says Aim Is to Fool Nations Out of Their Reach, Ignore Allies

The refusal of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration now in session in Atlantic City to take up the matter of relief for India is another conclusive instance proving that that organ constitutes an Anglo-American scheme to deceive the countries out of their reach, it was pointed out by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at a press conference held on Monday.

"The U.N.R.R.A is an Anglo-American organization," said the Spokesman, "intended for no other purpose than to employ food and other forms of relief as a weapon of aggression." While the U.N.R.R.A. cannot and will not do anything to relieve India's suffering or minister to the needs existing among the nations of its own camp, the situation in East Asia offers a sharp contrast, he declared.

Draws Vivid Contrast

"Here in our vast region," he stated, "the peoples have been liberated and are basking in the glory of a new life, tilling the soil, mining minerals, and manufacturing articles not to fill the pocket-books of their late alien masters but to enrich their own life and to promote the well-being of East Asian nations as the Law of Nature would have it."

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was formed, the Spokesman disclosed, when on November 9, 44 of the so-called United Nations and the nations associated with them signed in Washington an agreement to create that body. In the preamble of the agreement they declared that they were "determined that immediately upon the liberation of any area the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings."

"It is indeed most remarkable," said Mr. Iguchi, casting scornful laughter in the direction of Washington and Atlantic City, "how these nations could speak so blandly of their humanitarianism without ever doing what they profess to do even in territory under their control. 'Look, for instance, at India where millions are suffering from starvation and disease."

The fact of the matter is that they are doing just the reverse, he pointed out. "They are plundering and sequestering the food and other necessities of the Indian people for their own armies and to satisfy their selfish needs. That India which should properly be an immediate object of relief is not a U.N.R.R.A. matter has been made evident by the statement of its General Director, Herbert Lehman, who, when asked the Administration's attitude toward India's sufferings, said: 'That is Britain's peculiar problem.'"

This fact, commented the Spokesman, is another revelation of the grim truth that the U.N.R.R.A. as conceived and realized by the American and British leaders is an organ to be used by them to deceive the countries that are beyond their reach while utterly ignoring the vital interests and requirements of those which they have under their physical control.

Continuing, he declared: "It is a well-known fact that many of the Latin-American countries, for instance, cajoled as they have been by the United States' pressure to break off diplomatic relations with or declare war against the Axis Nations, their national economies dislocated and their people made to suffer the consequences, are themselves in dire need of aid and relief, especially in manufactured articles." That these countries are obliged to promise cooperation in the U.N.R.R.A. by contributing one percent of their national income, Mr. Iguchi said, has been compelled by the fear that non-participation would invite further pressure of the other satellite countries and the refugee regimes which swell the ranks of the organization.

Is Anglo-U.S. Organ

"The U.N.R.R.A. is an Anglo-American organization," the Spokesman stressed. "The United States contribution alone will be $1,500,000,000 which, together with its greater food resources, would give that country dictatorial control." The organization, he asserted, is intended for no other purpose than to employ food and other forms of relief as a weapon of aggression, as a political expedient with which to try to undermine the morale of the people in Axis controlled areas. "Since it cannot and would not relieve the Indian suffering or minister to the needs which exist even among the nations in its own camp," he stated, "it cannot be expected that the professed aims of the U.N.R.R.A. would ever be carried out."

Continuing, Mr. Iguchi pointed out that the situation in Greater East Asia offered a sharp contrast to that which prevails in the enemy camp. "Here in our vast region the countries and peoples to be liberated have already been liberated," he declared. "No longer held under the ruthless heel of Anglo-American-Dutch imperialism, the peoples are basking in the glory of a new life, tilling the soil, mining minerals, manufacturing articles by their own efforts not to fill the pocket-books of their late alien masters, but to enrich their own life and to promote the mutual well-being of East Asian nations as the great Law of Nature would have it."

The Spokesman stated that Japanese experts were helping the people in these regions to develop the agricultural and other economic resources of the various countries and that by their guidance many new varieties of crops, hitherto unkonwn or undeveloped, were being grown in increasing quantities. "By such efforts . . . . not only aid in kind but also aid in developing the ability of the various countries to produce what they can produce . . . . the peoples of East Asia are enjoying an ever-widening variety of marine and agricultural produce and their welfare is being materially enhanced," Mr. Iguchi emphasized.

"All this, of course, is being done while the East Asian nations are engaged, at the same time, in a combined effort to prosecute the war for a common victory. In a word, our Anglo-American enemies seek world domination by the economic strangulation of the weak under the fair name of cooperation, while we are building a new order of hommon prosperity and well-being by actual cooperation on the basis of equality and reciprocity," Spokesman Iyuchi concluded.

Japanese Army Surgeon Finds Substitute For Emetin, a Cure for Amoebic Dysentery

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN NORTHERN BURMA.—Another glorious victory was scored in the field of medical warfare by the recent discovery of an anti-amoebic dysentery injection by Surgeon Sub-Lieutenant Tetsuo Mineshita who is now stationed at X X front.

The Japanese soldiers on the southern fronts are incessantly tortured by dengue fever, malaria and amoebic dysentery. As an anti-amoebic dysentery measure, emetin which was manufactured from the ipecac abundant in South America, was commonly used.

In view of the stoppage of emetin supplies from South America, Sub-Lieutenant Mineshita has been doing his utmost in his spare time to discover some kind of substitute for emetin. After exhaustive study and research he recently succeeded in obtaining alkaloid from the bark of a certain tree. After necessary experiments he became assured of the effectiveness of the new alkaloid which is not a bit inferior to that of emetin hitherto regarded as the only anti-amoebic dysentery medicine.

The bark of this particular tree has been widely used among the native people as a laxative but it was the first time that scientific research was conducted and alkaloid manufactured from it. The discovery is enthusiatically acclaimed in medical circles.

The new medicine can be obtained through simple methods and is very effective. Its quality has been proved by the fact that within four or five days after the injection of this alkaloid, amoebic dysentery patients completely recover. Thus the annihilation of amoeba has been successfully concluded adding another laurel to the Japanese men of medicine.

Philippines to Set December 8 as Day Of Asia Liberation

Domei

MANILA, November 29.—The Government of the Republic of the Philippines has decided to set aside December 8 as "Greater East Asia Liberation Anniversary" and to hold on that day mass rallies in Manila and at various other places in order to express the nation's gratitude toward Japan for the liberation of the Philippines and to drive for still more Philippine cooperation in the War of Greater East Asia.

Enemy Admits Marines Given Severe Blows

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bridgehead after going over the bodies of dead Marines but it was a bloody, death struggle never seen before."

Officers Describe Battle

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 28.—With reports coming in from the front of the almost inexpressibly furious fighting of the Japanese Defense Forces in the Gilberts, the American public seems to be feeling anew the tremendous difficulties involved in fighting against the Japanese fighting forces.

Barely returning to Pearl Harbor with his life, Lieutenant-Colonel James Roosevelt, son of the American president, on Saturday told reporters:

"When in Makin the Japanese saw that they were outnumbered, four officers leading several hundred men charged into an American position To fight back at the Japanese infiltration operations the only thing that can be done is to shoot at anything you see moving in the night."

Colonel Evan Carlson, who, it is said, also took part in the fighting at Guadalcanal, had the following to say of the fighting at Tarawa:

"The fighting on Guadalcanal was of a furiousness I had never seen before but it was nothing when compared to the Tarawa fighting. The Japanese Landing Parties are among the best of the Japanese Forces and are continuing furious resistance on the island of Tarawa which is two miles and a half long and half a mile wide at the widest point. The Marines first landed on the northern part of the main island. The Japanese are resisting with a really amazing drive and absolutely do not indicate that they are going to withdraw."

Germans Retake Korosten

Domei

BERLIN, November 28.—The German forces have taken the strategic city of Korosten, 50 miles north of Zhitomir, according to an announcement made by the German high command.

60,000 Die in Bengal

Domei

LISBON, November 28.—A total of 60,000 persons have died of cholera in Bengal Province since July 10, according to a Calcutta report to the London Times. It is said that the death rate is from 60 to 70 per cent of those infected.

Ex-Governor Dies

Nobuichi Sagami, former Governor of the Hokkaido, died of apoplexy on Monday at 5 a.m. at the Prefectural Hospital in Kobe. He was 62.

DIPLOMATS OF JAPAN IN CHINA HOLD TALKS

New Situation Arising From Signing of Japan-China Alliance Pact Explained

Domei

NANKING, November 29.—The conference of the chiefs of the Japanese diplomatic and consular offices in China, the first since Ambassador Masayuki Tani took up his post, was held in the council room of the Embassy in Nanking at 9 a.m. today.

The conference was called for a discussion of concrete measures to enable the Japanese diplomatic and consular officials in China to take appropriate steps in accordance with new conditions which has arisen in China since the conclusion of the Japan-China Alliance Pact.

On behalf of the Embassy, Ambassador Tani, Minister Tateki Horiuchi, Councillors Ota, Matsumura, and Sakata attended.

The offices under the jurisdiction of the Embassy were represented by Minister Akiyoshi Tajiri from Shanghai, Minister Kiyonobu Shiozawa from Peking, Minister Tamio Iwasaki from Kalgan, Councillor Nakano from Canton, and the consuls from Hankow, Amoy, Kiukiang, Tsinan, Hsuchow, Soochow, Hangchow, Shanghai, Shihmen, Pengpu, Tsintao, Tientsin, Peking, Taiyuan, Kaifeng, Kalgan, Nanking, and Canton.

The Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry was represented by Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and two investigators. The conference was presided over by Minister Tateki Horiuchi.

The proceedings opened with the reading, by Greater East Asiatic Vice-Minister Yamamoto, of an address from Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki.

Then Ambassador Tani gave an address on the new situation the delivery of which took nearly 20 minutes.

Concillor Ota followed with a report on the events leading up to the conclusion of the Japan China Alliance Pact. He also explained the principles of the measures to be taken in meeting the requirements of the situation growing out of the conclusion of the pact.

Secretary Ono submitted a report on the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations and the Joint Declaration that was adopted by the assembly.

Investigator Okawa spoke on the reform of the organization of the Embassy and its secretariat and about the changes which have been effected in the regulations governing the disposal of the business of Japanese public offices in China with a view to increasing the Ambassador's powers.

After the noon recess the conference was resumed at 1 p.m.

Lieutenant-General Takuro Matsui, Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, spoke for nearly 20 minutes welcoming those present. The keynote of his address was cooperation between the military and officials in meeting the new situation which has arisen since the conclusion of the Japan-China Alliance Pact.

From 1:30 p.m. the chief of staff of the Japanese Fleet in China waters is to speak, explaining the war situation.

Aoki Stresses Declaration

Domei

NANKING, November 29.—The statement that the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia and the Japanese China Alliance Pact will mean nothing unless the spirit of the Declaration is translated into deeds and the Pact into action by the peoples of the two countries was contained in a message from Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and which was read by Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of the same Ministry at a meeting of the chiefs of the Japanese diplomatic and consular officials in China. The gist of the statement runs as follows:

"The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia and the Japan-China Alliance Pact cannot achieve their purposes by the mere issue of the declaration or by the conclusion of the pact. They must be prosecuted or embodied in actions. All of you are required to realize the spirit of the declaration and pact in accordance with the major principle of Japan's national policy from a higher standpoint. In the second place, you must exercise greater efforts to efficiently discharge your duties in view of the fact that Japan is required to execute its national policy at any cost in both the political and military fields, now that the war is entering its decisive stage.

"In the third place, Japan has many things to execute along with its new China policy, comprising the development of industries, increase of food production, and adjustment of prices with a view to assuring the living of the Chinese people, strengthening the political power of the National Government and increasing the fighting strength of the various races of Greater East Asia, in addition to adjustment of existing industries and the execution of the policies already decided on in accordance with the treaties between the two countries, including the abolition of extraterritoriality.

"For the realization of the policies Japan has been following to date it is of paramount necessity to follow and practise the basic spirit of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia and the Japan-China Alliance Pact. I would urge on those present the need of leading the Japanese residents in China to put into practice the spirit of Japan-China cooperation in their public as well as private lives.

"Those present are specially required to be energetic in promoting the increase of productive power and to be vigorous in the movement to bolster the strength, so that the livelihood of the people of China may be stabilized. I want those present to show scrupulous care in the performance of their duties at all times."

Our Naval Forces Sink 5 Foe Aircraft Carriers

(Continued From Page 1)

Third Aerial Battle off the Gilbert Islands were announced Monday as follows:

Combat results:
Instantaneously sunk
  One large-sized aircraft carrier
  One aircraft carrier
  One medium-sized aircraft carrier
  One destroyer
    Total four vessels
Sunk
  Two aircraft carriers
  Two cruisers
    Total four vessels
Damaged
  Two large-sized aircraft carriers
  One aircraft carrier
  One medium-sized aircraft carrier
  One battleship or cruiser
  One cruiser or battleship
  One transport
    Total seven vessels
Shot down
  125 planes
Losses on our side:
  21 planes self-blasted or not yet returned.

YANKEES CLAMORING FOR TRUTHS OF WAR

Patience of U.S. Public Reaching Breaking Point as Facts Are Withheld

Special to the Nippon Times

BUENOS AIRES, November 28.—Though Anglo American news agencies carried briefly the Imperial Headquarter's communique of Bougainville Battles, the U.S. authorities are repeatedly saying that it is unreal and imaginative and refused to clarify the situation. But not a few of the Americans entertain uneasiness about the facts.

On November 14, Robert McCormick of the Chicago Tribune urged the concentration of the total war might to the Pacific and to 'rescue' General Douglas MacArthur. The suggestion caused a great sensation among the public. It is remarkable that among the American people, who are generally optimistic about the war situation, there should appear pessimistic and cautious opinions. This seems to reflect the difficulties in the Italian, as well as in the Pacific war fronts.

Some began to attack public war information authorities. Cecil Brown, who resigned as Columbia Broadcasting System commentator and succeeded Elmer Davis, Office of War Information Chief, charged an earlier statement by Paul White, CBS news director that his resignation was not a part of the current censorship row. On September 22, Brown stated that the reason for his resignation is that the CBS forced the distortion of facts for propaganda purposes, oppressing the freedom of a news reporter which reduced him to the status of a messenger boy.

At the end of August, Nicholas Roosevelt, Chief Liaison officer between the Army, Navy, OWI and news channels, resigned complaining against the reticence of high navy officers.

On September 30, eleven newspaper editors and publishers who constitute the advisory committee for the OWI made a statement in which it was said: "American people are not being adequately informed about the war. If there is complacency, it is not due to any lack of patriotism or desire for easy victory but rather the absence of full and necessary understanding. Responsibility for this lies in the disinclination on the part of some high naval and military authorities to evaluate the information to which the public is entitled."

Plans of Foe Smashed By Japanese Attacks

(Continued From Page 1)

a while this one too was swallowed by the waves. This battle was the Second Aerial Battle off the Gilbert Islands.

On the next day, Saturday, the Navy airmen again sighted an enemy aircraft group to the west of Makin and Tarawa. Piercing the dusk they hurtled toward the enemy and penetrating the net of enemy anti-aircraft fire, subjected it to an intense attack. The first enemy ship to go down was a large-sized aircraft carrier. Hit by a torpedo discharged with unerring certitude, the vessel broke into two and immediately sank.

Another Carrier Sunk

The next enemy ship to be sunk was also an aircraft carrier. Enveloped in flames, the vessel disappeared into the water.

Two enemy cruisers then were attacked. Hit by torpedoes, they sank one after the other.

Another enemy cruiser, possibly a battleship, was heavily damaged and set ablaze. The sight of it with the flames shooting from it reflecting on the black water was awe-striking.

This battle was called the third Battle off the Gilbert Islands.

The aerial combat west of the Gilbert Islands, announced on November 22, will be called the First Battle off the Gilbert Islands, it has been decided.

Foe's Gilbert Drive Is Doomed to Fail

(Continued From Page 1)

indicates that serious trouble has already developed in the effecting of a drive to the Western Pacific, a traditional policy of the United States navy since before the war.

That is because large-scale ocean-crossing operations necessitate not only aircraft carriers, capital ships and cruisers, but a huge number of auxiliary ships including supply ships and tankers. With the lack of any one of them, it is impossible to organize a balanced fleet. The fact that since the start of the war the United States navy has sustained the greatest losses in its aircraft carriers and cruisers can be seen in the enemy's frantic efforts to build these types of warcraft is the shipbuilding programs decided upon in rapid succession. Fleets of auxiliary ships sent out in the successive series of battles have also been sunk and the enemy today is unable to maintain power enough to organize a huge fleet.

At the same time it must be noted that one of the decisive weaknesses of the enemy is that it does not have a powerful base near the operational waters. Supposing that the American navy comes across from more than six thousand kilometers away, its fleet strength will be worn away in every kilometer it moves toward the Western Pacific, and by the time the hour for the decisive encounter arrives it will have to face the Japanese Navy with much of its strength spent.

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PREPARATIONS MADE BY CABINET FOR DIET

Government to Discuss Legislative Bills Going to 84th Regular Session

Final arrangements having been made at a conference of Vice-Ministers Monday, the Government today will discuss the legislative bills to be submitted to the 84th regular session of the Diet in a Cabinet meeting.

Preparations are being rushed for the coming Diet session. At the Cabinet meeting on November 26, ten of the more important budgetary items containing appropriations for fresh undertakings were adopted followed by deliberations on other budgetary items.

As regards legislative bills, discussions have been held to fix those which the Government is to introduce in accordance with the legislative bill framing policy decided upon at the Cabinet meeting on November 2. As a result of zealous efforts, the various Government services presenting legislative bills have completed framing them and have handed them to the Cabinet.

The Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Director of the Legislative Bureau and President of the Board of Information have deliberated on these bills and final arrangements made at a conference of Vice-Ministers. Thus they have been made ready to be duly adopted at the Cabinet meeting today.

While the number of the legislative bills submitted to the 81st regular session of the Diet in the last fiscal year was 89, the number this time is expected to be considerably fewer as the items are to be confined strictly to those absolutely necessary for prosecuting the war and every means at compactness has been taken to assure simplicity and efficiency.

SENTENCES ARE PASSED ON SAIONJI AND INUKAI

Kinkazu Saionji, 38, and Ken Inukai, 48, who had been on trial in the Tokyo District Criminal Court since October 20 on charges of violating the State Defense Security Law and the Military Secrets Safeguarding Law, were respectively sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment, but with a stay of execution for two years, and to acquittal Monday morning in a public session.

Mr. Saionji and Mr. Inukai had been prosecuted by Procurator Hiramatsu for having revealed military secrets and tried separately in camera. The inquest in regard to the case of Mr. Saionji ended on October 29 and that in regard to Mr. Inukai's on November 15. Thus at 10:20 a.m. Judge Takata passed the sentences.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 28

Southeast of Perekop, a height which had been lost to the Soviets, was recaptured and held against numerous enemy counter-attacks. The Luftwaffe formations in strong force attacked Soviet deployments round Perekop as well as at the bridgehead made by the Soviets south of Kerch, inflicting substantial losses. At the Nikopol bridgehead as well as in the big Dnieper Bend, heavy defensive fighting continued. The enemy, who had broken through at a few points, were repulsed or cut off.

South of Kremenchug and at Cherkassy, heavy fighting is in progress with the enemy forces who had broken through. Fierce fighting is also reported from the area west of Kiev. Several Soviet attacks failed while our operation gained ground despite the stiff resistance of the enemy and the water-logged roads.

Round Korosten our offensive action was successfully concluded. In several days' of fighting strong enemy forces were encircled and annihilated. The Soviets who had temporarily penetrated the south-eastern part of the town of Korosten were wiped out despite their stiff resistance. Our troops inflicted heavy damages to the enemy, capturing 59 guns, taking numerous prisoners as well as a large number of light and heavy infantry weapons.

In the area round Gomel the fighting decreased in violence. At scattered points the enemy attacks were warded off, and the Soviets thrown back to their initial positions in counter-thrusts. Southwest of Nevel our troops recaptured several positions.

In the eastern sector of the Italian front, fighting activity flared up again. The enemy repeatedly attacked in battalion strength with the support of tanks. The fighting is still going on. Lively artillery activity on both sides is reported from the remaining sectors of the front.

Altogether 12 Anglo-American planes were destroyed in the Mediterranean on November 26th and 27th.

From Revolutionist to Diplomat:

ENVOY DR. THEIN MAUNG

Called 'Saigo of Burma' by Japanese Friends During His Struggle Against British Maladministration; Impressed by Nippon

By KAY OHARA

"Aik, please come in," greeted my knock at a door of a room in the Imperial Hotel which has become a source of pleasant social as well as diplomatic activities.

The room has been greatly changed and is bedecked with beautiful and pretty flowers presented by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and by many other friends, particularly by the Seiwa-Kai. On the table, leaf up, are many books marked into which flaps, and a few bottles of medicine. At another corner stands a pretty dwarf plant, most likely a Brazilian pine tree.

In the midst of this charming, though plainly furnished room, clad in his national dress, was found seated the first Burmese Ambassador to Japan, Dr. Thein Maung, whose smiles and warm greetings disarmed me of all embarrassment often associated when approaching a high official. "Please be at ease and sit comfortably. Have a smoke, please. I was a journalist once and thus I can appreciate your hard task," assured the Ambassador. "I am afraid you will find me plan for a diplomat and of no help to you," he replied to a query of mine, and yet he talked on for an hour, showing me pictures of Burma, without realizing the amount of time he devoted to me.

"I am afraid I have bored and tired you," he laughed. "I am a very poor conversationalist and, therefore, in my student days was nicknamed Oliver Goldsmith because of my ugly features and improvident habits," he concluded, and grasped my hand in a cheerful farewell. "I am like your sukiyaki pot. Hot and dirty looking, but very, very palatable," he laughed and quietly opening the door, loosened his grasp on my hand and gave a courteous bow—I am much tempted to say, a diplomatic dismissal.

Has Many Friends

Born on January 2, 1891, at a town called Paungde, which has taken prominent part in the political regeneration—144 miles from the capital, Rangoon, Dr. Thein Maung is one of those rare statesmen whose intellectual acumen and foresight mark them out for responsible careers. Generous and hospitable, for which the Burmese people are famous, Dr. Thein Maung has a great circle of friends in foreign lands—for no person who visited Burma and came in contact with him, could ever forget him. Correspondents followed and the slight acquaintance ripened into friendship and brotherhood. It has been written that he has more friends outside Burma than amongst his own people, to whom on many occasions he had to give some hard knocks, as a journalist and politician.

After a brilliant school career, Dr. Thein Maung joined the Rangoon College in 1909 when political upheavals were prominent in India due to the notorious partition of Bengal, dictated by the policy of Divide et Impera of the British. Agitation was strong and contagious and writings against the policy of participation, in particular, and the ills and maladministration of alien writers, in general, became the most popular reading outside the college, and on many occasions secretly and steadily in the college lecture rooms. Added to that came the literature of Irish Freedom Fighters which had to be sneaked into Burma and which somehow got into the hands of the young revolutionist, or "seditionist" as some fellow students used to call Dr. Thein Maung affectionately. It is no wonder, therefore, that he has been called "Saigo of Burma" by many of his Japanese friends who had co-operated with him in Burma in his struggle for emancipation.

With the approach of graduation, the choice of a career became the order of the day. However, as a subject race the educated Burmese had not much to choose from. At that time, it may be mentioned, there existed in Burma a journal known as "The Burma Critic" under the editorial charge of the late Mr. Channing Arnold, a son of the famous author of the Light of Asia, Sir Edwin Arnold. The sphere of politics then was beyond the reach of an average Burmese—not that they lack intelligence of the use of the same, but the ruling authorities had tabooed the subject. The daily papers were all under British control, if not under direct management. Mr. Arnold, though an out and out exponent in the "benign" influence of British Imperialism, felt that the British bureaucratic authorities were not running the show well and that in their desire to raise the prestige and dignity of the British race, the officers were losing the sympathy and not gaining the love and affection of the people of the country.

Thus, under the plea of social reforms, political discussion became a prominent feature of the paper, articles under the pen-names of "A. Paungerian" (a son of Paungde) and "Maung Thisse" (Mr. Truth) being the outstanding ones. Nobody in the Rangoon College then knew that those articles were sent out from Room No. 6, wherein resided a quiet, unassuming and reserved student, staying mostly aloof from the laughter and chaffings of the general student crowd. Under these circumstances, the young Thein Maung was much bent upon taking up journalism as a career, but what a young idealist of a student proposed, a far-sighted and sagacious father disposed. "Thein Maung, you can go on contributing articles to the papers and keep up journalism as a hobby; the medical profession is more noble, humanitarian and financially a safe one," softly argued the father.

Leaves for Calcutta

Thereupon the son was prevailed upon to take a steamer for Calcutta to join the Bengal Medical College. At the jetty a few selected friends saw him off, and one remarked, "It is like sending the tortoise to the ocean; we are sending a budding seditionalist to the hotbed of sedition." The friend's prophesy has turned out to be true as later events show.

The articles in the "Burma Critic" appeared regularly till the paper was stopped with the outbreak of the first European War. During his summer vacation in 1915, the budding doctor was seen visiting some political leaders and the articles on the interviews appeared in "The Burma Observer" and later "New Burma," this being directly edited by Dr. Thein Maung.

This inner history answers the common query why Dr. Thein Maung, a medical practitioner, should become a predominant figure in Burmese politics.

Besides these contributions, Dr. Thein Maung was elected the Treasurer of the Rangoon College Buddhist Association where he was humorously referred to as the Chancellor of the Exchequer as he insisted on a Reserve Fund for the Association out of its monthly subscriptions. Thirty-two years later Dr. Thein Maung became the first Minister of Finance of Independent Burma!

In 1911 Mr. Mahomet Ali, a prominent Indian leader, started the idea of forming a Pan-Asiatic Federation for the Asiatics to combine and fight against European exploitation. Dr. Thein Maung became an ardent supporter of the idea and became a very active exponent among the student population. With a few faithful friends a small Association known as "Atta Mocana Samagame" was formed and the members took an oath on the sacred platform of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda "never to yield to British pressure and to sacrifice everything for Burma's emancipation."

In Calcutta (1913-1919) Mr. Maung became well known as the captain and secretary of the Burma Students' Football Team which won a shield and several cups in the various competitions. He founded the "Burma House" where most of the senior students resided and formed a meeting-place for the Burmese students in Calcutta and its suburbs.

Finding that Burmese pilgrims visiting India could not get comfortable accommodation to rest in Calcutta, Dr. Thein Maung raised a fund and succeeded in purchasing a Rest House in Calcutta.

Similarly, as Assistant Secretary to the Maha Budhi Society, he was responsible for the construction of a Buddhist Temple in the College Square wherein was enshrined a sacred relic of Lord Buddha.

Knew Noted Indians

As a member of the Calcutta Industrial Club and acting as private secretary to U Be Too, a member of the Imperial Legislative Council in India, Dr. Thein Maung came into touch with all the leading lights of Indian industry, politics and commerce.

Returning to Burma after having obtained the diploma of M.M.F. (Beng), Dr. Thein Maung started a private practice and was thereby the first and only Burmese doctor who refused to serve under the British officers. As a specialist in diseases of children, he became the family physician of most of the leading lights in Rangoon.

With such a high reputation in India, Dr. Thein Maung was not allowed to devote his energies wholly to medical practice. He must not only treat the ills of the persons but also attend to the ills of the country and the constitution, his friends insisted. It needed no second request and Dr. Thein Maung was soon installed in the inner circle of the Burma Reform League and General Council of Burmese Associations, and of the Council of National Education, as well as of the Burmese Chamber of Commerce, four national institutions representing Politics, Education and Commerce of the Burmese people. In spite of his busy medical practice, Dr. Thein Maung held Executive posts in all the spheres of activity and faithfully discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of his compatriots, and to the terror of the British authorities, which resulted in his election to the Burma Legislative Council, even while he was absent from Burma, in 1923.

Ambassador Thein Maung

In the Legislative Council, Dr. Thein Maung became the chief whip of the opposition. His management of the Party was such that the British officers had to acknowledge the marvelous discipline and good conduct of the Opposition. A vitriolic and forceful speaker, his speeches and arguments are always backed by facts and figures or by the opinions of eminent authorities. Hence, though of divergent views the Government as well as the House gave him a good hearing.

"While the British officials have to labor hard to digest the food they have eaten on the Golf Links, the poor sons of the soil cannot get enough food to digest or earn sufficient income to keep the home fires burning however much they may labor," he complained once in the course of a Budget speech. "These people might have transgressed the British Law, which, in fact, is a lawless law, but they rebelled because of their love for their country. To aspire for, nay, to work to get back one's own country—a patriotic action—should not be regarded as a crime," he said while discussing a motion for political amnesty. From these, the views of Dr. Thein Maung as a legislator may best be imagined.

Beaming With Smiles

From a violent agitator, a revolutionist, to that of a gentle and courteous diplomat, is a great jump, but Dr. Thein Maung knows how to adopt, adapt and assimilate things. Indeed he is the right man for the right place, as he belongs to the right family, was in the right school and wears the right tie. During the course of one hour's conversation, he did not show the slightest sign of his revolutionary nature—the face though it shows traces of an ascetic and austere life, was always beaming with smiles. He loves the Japanese people and understands the culture of Japan. After an extensive tour of Japan in November and December, 1939, he wrote:

"In these days of spiritual and moral degeneration, and of material and physical domination, when might without doubt has become really right, resulting in an accumulation of arms and ammunition, it is really a happy lot for me to find a country in East Asia where morality is placed in the forefront and on a high pedestal, and though the material side of life is not lost sight of, but fully kept in view and the achievements in this respect are up-to-date, and sometimes much in advance of most countries, material advancement has not been obtained at the cost of moral degeneration."

Pressed to convey his impressions of Nippon at a farewell luncheon party given by the Japan Trade Association, he summed up concisely, and very correctly, in three lines as follows:

"A country which has successfully blended East and West,

"Adopted Western industry, without losing its Oriental culture,

"Is a good model for young rising nations to copy."

With such a background and outlook, the Burmese Ambassador is bound to succeed in his mission of amity and friendship between the Japanese and Burmese peoples. Personally he has been so charmed and enchanted, that four years ago he decided to settle down in Kyoto rather than spend his old age in an enslaved country.

A versatile writer, Dr. Thein Maung has contributed much to the political writings of his country. Apart from his regular contributions for his paper, New Burma, Dr. Thein Maung frequently introduced new features in the form of Diaries wherein he used to be humorous about himself, just, for instance, as the Diary of a Fool Abroad, wherein his exploits, romantic adventures and impressions of London were vividly and faithfully described.

Asked as to what his hobby is, Dr. Thein Maung replied, "Writing comments—perhaps satirical and cynical, as I see things round me."

Brought up in the most orthodox school of Buddhism, Dr. Thein Maung is very simple in his mode of living but is very fond of theaters and dramatic plays. He admitted that while he was in London in connection with the Round Table Conferences and Ottawa Trade Agreement negotiation, he saw all dramatic plays then being enacted in or round about London.

Among the games, football (soccer) was his favorite game. Tennis comes next. As to golf, he is just beginning to learn and used to practise lonesome in his garden at Maguryo, the summer resort of the British Government in Burma. He enjoys morning and evening walks "the more so when accompanied by a charming companion," Dr. Thein Maung remarked with a twinkle in his eyes. "But always alone," he laughed, "as no one can keep pace with me."

Has One Daughter

Married at the age of 26, Dr. Thein Maung has only one daughter. Kin Kin Let, Mrs. Thein Maung, is a daughter of Amyank Wun (Commander-in-Chief) under the last King of Burma, and was with the King in his exile at Retanagin, near Bombay, India, and a great grand-daughter of Taingda Mingyi, the Chief Minister who insisted on fighting against the British.

Her hobby is to cook something delicious for the palate of Dr. Thein Maung and to keep a novel dish on the dining-room table with each meal. Hence the Society of Rangoon does not appeal to her and she is seldom seen at social functions. "She is an ideal wife. She never worries me for money but simply writes out a cheque, as we have a joint account. We never quarrel, as I always yield to her. I may be a firebrand in the political world, but at home I am tamer than a rabbit." Dr. Thein Maung assured when asked about his matrimonial happiness.

With a tendency to stoutness, hard-working but covered with smiles, Dr. Thein Maung is a man of divergent activities and is noted for his honesty and integrity; he believes in plain talk and straight-forward diplomacy. Since 1917, he has been a member of various delegations and has been mostly away from home. Suffering from "wanderlust" and with a good allowance from an indulgent father, Dr. Thein Maung has traveled extensively throughout India and Burma, Japan, Europe and the British Isles, where he has many personal friends, in spite of his political views. He was scheduled to visit America in June 1940, but was arrested for sedition, and since then he was "a criminal on the run" till the British and their satellites were driven out in June, 1942.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1943.

The Unending American Losses

Yesterday's announcement by Imperial Headquarters concerning the results of the recent fighting in the Gilbert Islands area again reveals the tremendous losses which the Americans are suffering in the Pacific. Four American aircraft carriers have been sunk, another torpedoed by a submarine and almost certainly sunk, two cruisers sunk and another cruiser or battleship damaged.

Staggered by the overwhelming losses in the series of battles off Bougainville, the Americans apparently shifted their attacks to the Gilbert area in an attempt to find a less dangerous spot, but the result has been a continuation of the same deadly losses. No doubt the American leaders are determined to gain some result which they can advertize to their public before they can confess even a portion of their true losses, but if they looked to the Gilberts to provide them with favorable news to cover up the Bougainville debacles, they have made a terrible miscalculation. For their losses in the Gilbert area have only enlarged their already too large Bougainville losses which they are trying to cover up.

The current policy of the American authorities can only result in an irretrievable disaster, for the cost of these suicidal American attacks is wholly disproportionate to any trivial gain which they can possibly achieve. Not only in valuable ships but even more in valuable lives, lives of trained men who cannot be replaced, the United States is suffering a drain which no country however rich can stand for long. This is island-hopping in its costliest and most futile form, a type of strategy which the American authorities promised they would not pursue, but which they are pursuing nevertheless. Apparently, although they know full well that it is too costly and slow to be of any use to them, they can find no other method in view of the strength of the Japanese defenses.

Because this policy is so indefensible, the American authorities are trying to hush up the consequences. But it is a moot question as to how long the American public will remain satisfied. Already there are mutterings of discontent in America over the evasive attitude of the authorities over the Bougainville battles, and this latest Gilbert toll will be sure to add to the discontent. What proportions this discontent has already reached can be seen from the sensational statement of Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, who revealed that America's total war effort might have to be "rescued."

Add to this the recent resignation of Elmer Davis from his post as Chief of the Office of War Information because of the untenable character of his job. Add to this the resignation of his successor, Cecil Brown, from his former post as news director of the Columbia Broadcasting Corporation on the ground that he had been forced to distort for propaganda purposes, oppressing his freedom as a news reporter until he was no more than a "messenger boy." Add to this also the resignation of Nicholas Roosevelt, chief liaison official between the army, navy, Office of War Information, and the news channels, in complaint against the reticence of high navy officers. And finally, add the recent statement of the eleven newspaper editors and publishers who constitute the advisory committee of the Office of War Information, who complained:

"The American people are not being adequately informed about the war. If there is complacency, it is not due to any lack of patriotism or desire for easy victory but rather the absence of full and necessary understanding. Responsibility for this lies in the disinclination on the part of some high naval and military authorities to evaluate what is information to which the public is entitled."

When the American public finally learns what their losses have really been, then they will know, as the Japanese already know, that the present American counter-offensive **is doomed to failure.** For in trying to hide their suicidal losses while gaining infinitesimal results, the American authorities are only straining at a gnat and swallowing an elephant.

Success of the Regional Councils

One of the most successful actions which the Government has undertaken in recent months has been the formation of a Regional Administrative Council in each of the nine administrative regions into which the prefectures of the nation have been grouped. This action, by overcoming the defects of governmental over-centralization, has already markedly enhanced the efficient functioning in the provincial regions of the many economic control measures which the exigencies of total war have made desirable.

By delegating wide powers to the Chairmen of these Regional Administrative Councils, permitting them to issue instructions direct to the local authorities in their regions, results far beyond anything that could have been hoped for from the past over-centralized control are being increasingly achieved.

For a planned economy to function with complete efficiency throughout the country and produce the maximum results looked for in total war, it must, of course, be based on ideal principles of universal character and uniform application. The different regions of Japan, however, vary considerably as to density of population, local produce, climate, degree of industrialization and many other factors governing economic life. Practical consideration must, therefore, be given to individual local needs and conditions to produce the best results. The comprehensive basic policy must also have sufficient elasticity to permit revision as and when changing local conditions and requirements indicate the advisability of such a course. For these reasons while the general economic plan for the whole country must be determined by the government, the Regional Administrative Councils have begun to carry out, within the framework of the basic policies, such concrete, practical measures as are best fitted to meet local conditions in the regions under their control.

This decentralization is bringing about complete cooperation between the provincial regions and the Central Government, with the result that smooth and complete coordination of control, permitting the maximum economic efficiency for which both Government and people are striving, is being realized.

One simple example of how the new arrangements is working in practice may be given. The Government has adopted a comprehensive plan for general conservation of food supplies throughout the country. In giving effect to this plan, various practical measures have been adopted by the Regional Administrative Councils, including the encouragement of preferential consumption of local produce in the areas within their jurisdiction. These measures are achieving far more effective results than could be achieved by centralized control.

As a further step toward administrative decentralization and more vital interpenetration between the capital and the provinces, the Finance Ministry has also set up two regional Financial Bureaus, with financial control over areas which coincide with those of different regions under the administrative control of the Regional Councils. In each of the Regional Administrative Councils, moreover, the Munitions Ministry has set up a Munitions Control Department through which the Government's policy of production expansion can be most effectively carried out in the different provincial regions. More effective control of coal supplies is also expected to result from measures to be enforced shortly whereby companies hitherto engaged in coal distribution, but not themselves producers of coal, will combine and function as coal distributing agents under the direction of the Regional Administrative Councils.

All these and other similar measures tending in the same direction are indicative of the energy and resolution with which the Government is giving effect to its plans for more efficient control of the country's economic life. There is no doubt that by permitting still more intensive penetration of the Government's policies into the provincial regions, these measures will contribute much to the vast increase in essential production and conservation of supplies for which both Government and people are striving. They should also go far toward satisfying the ardent desire of the 100,000,000 people of the country to assume battle positions and respond most effectively to the Government's call for unhampered efficiency in the prosecution of the present total war.

Economic Plans of the Future

Principles Guiding East Asia Contrasted With Keynes And Morgenthau Plans

By SHINICHI SHIBUSAWA
(From the Nippon Sangyo Keizai)

The author brings out the following points in this article:

1. One of the primary causes of the present war was the pressure and coercion applied by the anti-Axis nations upon the natural economic development of the Axis nations, in utter disregard of the fact that the security of nations is attained not only in political relations but economically as well.
2. Anglo-American post-war economic plans as revealed in the Keynes and Morgenthau plans reveal nothing but protection and security at the expense of other nations. Moreover, these plans differ fundamentally, each aiming only to benefit the country of its author.
3. A great contrast exists between the Anglo-U.S. attitude and the principles adopted at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, which aim at stabilizing this region on the ideal of reciprocity and to open the resources thus gained to the world.

I was present at the sessions of the League of Nations on several occasions.

The League, as is a matter of general knowledge, aimed to establish a structure of peace. In the economic field it proposed to have trade given fair treatment everywhere.

From the first, the work of the League in the economic field was attended with difficulties. Trade and international finance tended to become restricted as countries followed one another in erecting higher tariff walls, adopted the import quota system, and exercised control over exchange.

There was much debate on this situation at the sessions of the League. But nothing came out of it, and the organization could do naught but look on with folded arms while things went from bad to worse.

Once, when Germany adopted the quota system, the move quickly became the object of much criticism at the League council, and the body had to postpone the formal debate of the German move until the next session. When the session took place, all countries, excepting two or three, adopted the quota system. At the session a German representative, as I remember, waxing cynical, told the gathering that he had come ready to stand at the bar but that he was greatly delighted by the discovery of the fact that he would not be alone at the bar but with most of those present.

Has Fundamental Defects

The League had many fundamental defects. The greatest one arose from the fact that the League, while pledging itself to work to end war and establish peace, neglected to give any serious attention to the question of stabilizing economy throughout the world.

For a state to ensure that it will be secure it must be sure that it is not threatened economically as well as politically. As far as materials are concerned, a state will feel secure economically only when it knows that it can produce what materials it requires or is in a position to get from others materials needed by it.

But there is no country in the world which can hope to be absolutely self-sufficient.

Economically, as it goes without saying, it would be most effectual if it could be arranged for a country to produce those goods which it was better fitted to produce than other countries and exchange them for goods which were needed by it.

Where a country with great economic power makes a wrong use of it or deliberately stands in the way of other countries obtaining supplies of goods of absolute necessity to them, there is no other way open to these countries except to set up against that country as a matter of self-defense.

The League was reluctant to do anything about the situation brought about by the misuse by America and Britain of their great economic power. A consequence of this was that both America and Britain were emboldened to throw off all restraint in using their economic power to serve their own ends.

Should Grow Naturally

It is in accordance with a teaching of history that a state or a race should grow in a natural manner politically, culturally, and economically. There is a fact which must be faced squarely. It is that a country or race whose main occupation is to use in a crude way resources of a primitive character or work the earth will by degrees go in for a simple form of industry and as it improves its technique and capital, it will take up an advanced form of manufacturing industry. To interfere with the developmnt of the state or race is like stopping the growth of a human being by force.

Once Britain dominated the world as an advanced industrial country. In those days there were no countries with sufficient real power to place themselves in competition with it. Upholding the principle of free trade as a matter of practice and as a classical economic theory, it lorded over the world.

Then it began to find itself in a difficult position as other countries gradually developed industrially, especially as industry rose and developed in Japan, India, China and South America.

Andre Siegfried once said that Britain and Europe could not hope to compete with America in the production of goods on a mass basis and in the use of machinery, and that in the use of labor they were no match for Japan. His conclusion was that eventually they would have to save themselves by finding employment in special precision industries.

Prior to the war, Britain was finding itself in a state like that described by Siegfried.

Britain was reluctant to recognize this self-evident axiom, and from the principle of free trade it changed to that of bloc economy. Presently it got it into its head to shut out goods produced in Japan and other countries from the British Empire.

U.S. Favorably Placed

America was favorably placed in the matter of natural development mentioned above. But it took advantage of this to pursue a course differing in sense from that of Britain. It tried to use its great capital power in a way that would bring various Central and South American countries on its side and enable it to carry out a pan-American policy in these countries, with a view to eventual domination over them. It also did all it could to obstruct Japan, its rival in East Asia, in gaining an economic foothold in this region.

At the Washington conference America went beyond upholding the open-door policy and restricted Japanese armaments in an attempt to check Japan in its economic expansion in East Asia.

It also wanted to check Japan's expansion in connection with the China Affair. Under the pretext of promoting peace it adopted a policy of instituting an economic blockade against Japan. It also ended the Japan-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation. Eventually it dared to effect a freezing order against Japan.

How America applied economic pressure against Japan prior to the war was caused by economic reasons only. But the fact remains that economy was the principal cause of the war. That is to say, America attempted to stop the natural development of another country. It not only disregarded the security of that country but also acted positively in applying pressure against it.

At the moment discussions are going on in America and Britain on post-war policies. Regarding the economic policies, there are the plans of Keynes, Morgenthau and the Reconstruction Bank. At first sight these plans are as magnificent as the free trade policy of Britain in the days before the war. A close examination will show that there is in them a motive which is a desire on the part of the countries concerned to retain their economic control over other countries or safeguard their economic interests.

Great Difference Exists

It is interesting to note that there is a great fundamental difference of purpose between the American and British plans.

The question with America, which is dreaming of winning the war, is what it is to do in order to place its vast industry back on a peace footing and maintain its labor power and investments. The aim of the American plans is to establish American control over the world market, as the American home market would not be large enough. There would, as a matter of fact, be a reduction in the purchasing power of other countries. Under the plan, the gold, worth more than $20,000,000,000, now held by America, will be placed at the disposal of countries in other economic blocs or invested abroad so that other countries may increase their power for purchasing American goods. In short, the American plans have the dual object of maintaining and expanding American industries and establishing American control over the economy of other blocs. This is particularly so with regard to the Reconstruction Bank plan which also is known as the Morgenthau-White plan.

The position of Britain is more complicated than that of America. Economically, Britain has reached old age. By ordinary means it would be impossible for it to maintain at the present level the standard of living to which it has been able to rise with gains derived from the industry which has reached saturation point and from the running of its colonies on an economic basis.

Manifestly, Britain is under the necessity of trying some artificial means in order to maintain its position. Thus we see Britain endeavoring to restore its world trade with the help of American capital, and thereby maintain its economic position in the world.

The Keynes plan under which Britain would restore and maintain its economic position calls for a sort of many-sided liquidation system. The liquidation system in many cases will work favorably to importing countries. It will be rendered easy for countries lacking funds to import goods from foreign countries. There is another advantage for them. They can have the countries from which they take goods export their goods at comparatively high prices so that they will be helped to settle their accounts.

Illustrated by Keynes Plan

The Keynes plan would apply this liquidation system to as many countries as possible and have the settlement of accounts effected by a liquidation union by the simple process of transferring accounts. Under this plan, countries with credit accounts will not be in a position to ask repayment in gold. The plan would limit outstanding accounts to the value of trade in pre-war days. Thus it will be extremely favorable to Britain. The Keynes plan is but an illustration of the extent to which Britain, a country wily and cunning, desires to protect its interests after the war.

In short, the so-called post-war policies of America and Britain are but dreams. Apart from this, it would be interesting to note that the post-war policies of these countries show how different are their selfish objectives.

Let us look at things in this part of the globe. The other day, the representatives of six nations of Greater East Asia met in the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations and adopted the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia. In this Declaration there is an article that stipulates that the countries concerned should unite to secure the stability of Greater East Asia and that they should cooperate according to the principle of reciprocity in the economic development of Greater East Asia.

The Declaration also clarifies the intention of the countries concerned to throw the resources of Greater East Asia open to the world.

All this shows that the economic policy of Greater East Asia and those of America and Britain are poles apart. The economy of Greater East Asia has hitherto been distorted. This is explainable by the facts that Greater East Asia has been exploited by America and Britain as though it were their colony and that East Asia itself has stood in the way of its natural development and interchange among its component parts. Any doubt about these facts will disappear if one looks at the state of industry in the various southern regions and at the trade figures of those regions.

It will be seen that the first thing Greater East Asia has to do, if there is to be economic stability in it, is to liberate itself from the condition permitting America and Britain to control and exploit it as they have hitherto controlled and exploited it. Herein resides the great economic meaning of the War of Greater East Asia. Greater East Asia will not be closed economically to the world. On the contrary, steps will be taken permitting the world to make use of the resources Greater East Asia has in abundance. Such is the economic policy of Greater East Asia. It is clear that it will end by making a contribution to the welfare of the world and humanity.

Economic phenomena are complex and many-sided. Principles or policies to be followed in dealing with these phenomena must be natural, simple, and clear. The Declaration of Greater East Asia that came out of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations has all these qualities. It is clear-cut and much to the point. One will be amused if one contrasts the Declaration with the deceptive, post-war plans of America and Britain.

SUNSET

By WEN TUNG

'Mid the lengthening shadows of the trees,
In the dark forest, under the hill,
Clamorous, the wild-geese flit to and fro,
Bird calling unto bird, with piping shrill.

The roofs of the town, far out on the plain,
Gleam like autumn leaves in the sunset glow;
To a lonely shrine, perched high on the cliff,
Climbs a weary priest, from the vale below.

WISDOM

By MARIO IDE

There's a wisdom divine
In the scheme of a flower,
In states' rise and decline,
And the beat of a shower.

There's a wisdom immense
In a kitten's wee breath,
In hosts' march and defense,
And a gallant youth's death.

GREAT DIFFICULTIES LIE AHEAD OF MOUNTBATTEN IN EAST ASIA

Chungking Continues to Push Demand for Re-Opening of Burma Route

By RISUKE TAGUCHI
Of the Navy Press Section of
The Imperial Headquarters
(From the Jikyoku Zasshi)

Of the various problems discussed at the Quebec Conference by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, those concerned with the War of Greater East Asia were a general counter-offensive against Japan in the Pacific and the opening of a counter-offensive from the Indian Ocean. This was disclosed in the joint communique issued by Roosevelt and Churchill at its close. These two plans soon thereafter became manifest in two concrete forms, namely, the establishment of the Southeastern Asia Headquarters and the convocation of the Pacific Operations Conference.

The British Government claimed that the object of establishing the Southeastern Asia Headquarters was to carry out operations against Japan with Ceylon and India as bases. At the same time it was announced that Admiral Louis Mountbatten had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia.

The United States opened the Pacific Operations Conference considerably later to which Admiral Kimmel, chief of the American Naval Staff flew to Pearl Harbor and invited both Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander of the American Pacific Fleet and Admiral William Halsey, commander of the Southwwestern combined fleet. The conference opened on October 2 and lasted for four days. No announcement has been made regarding the substance of the discussion made at the conference. But it may be inferred from the fact that Admiral Halsey participated in the meeting that the discussion concerned general operations in the Pacific including the naval operations in the Solomon Islands and New Guinea.

It will be recalled that for some time Great Britain has been clamoring for the reoccupation of Burma, but as result of "the tragedy of Arakan" in which the British forces were annihilated, the weakness of the British military prowess in East Asia was clearly exposed. Although establishing the Southeastern Headquarters and appointing Admiral Mountbatten as its commander-in-chief, a skilful gesture to dazzle the peoples of East Asia, the fact remains that in face of such a propaganda Burma has already secured its independence, while provisional government headed by Subhas Chandra Bose has been established for India.

New Move Awaited

Great, indeed, is the task thrust on the shoulders of Admiral Mountbatten. It is interesting to note what moves he will make with his Southeastern Asia army. Should he fail to take proper steps in his campaign, Great Britain's only treasure house in East Asia will be cast into fire. After Arakan, the view has appeared that offensives by land are not sufficient for operations against Burma and that such a strategy should be accompanied by landing operations from the sea.

Admiral Mountbatten was formerly Commander of the British surprise force established in October, 1941. After repeated failures in landing attempts in the Dover Strait, the force was greatly strengthened and came to consist of three units, military, naval and air and became an independent battalion in April, last year. He was appointed the first commander of this battalion, having been elevated from the rank of captain to that of both Vice-Admiral and Lieutenant-General.

Britain entertained great expectations from the surprise battalion. Undaunted by frequent failures in landing attempts on the European Continent, the battalion was consistently strengthened making an eager attempt to bring about a new turn of affairs in the European warfare. It was at a time of defeat and inaction for the anti-Axis forces that the landing operations on Dieppe in the Dover Strait were undertaken at dawn on August 19, 1942. Although frustrated by the counter-offensives of the German forces, Mountbatten who directed the operations gained fame and his post was regarded with much importance in Britain.

At 44 years of age he was appointed the chief of the British Southeast army and was described by British newspapers as being an authority in landing operations and a leader of daring spirit. Nor was this intended merely for foreign consumption, for great was the expectation of Britain of his future achievements.

As soon as he was appointed the commander of the Southeastern Asia Army, he flew from Quebec to Washington where he met many American leaders in official circles and then went back to London to spend many days before proceeding to his new post in India. But no sooner had he reached India than he flew to Chungking in order to meet Chiang Kai-shek in the middle of October.

The rainy season in Burma ended in the middle of October, and already in the highest mountain ranges in the world along the China-Burma border, the Imperial Japanese Army Units had been carrying on important operations, while the Navy had carried out the first air raid on Ceylon since the spring of 1942. In the face of these events, Admiral Mountbatten has been busy making political negotiations, despite the expectation of his fellow-countrymen to carry on landing operations in Burma and elsewhere in East Asia.

No Agreement

What we can infer from the above stated fact is that no tangible agreement has been obviously reached among Britain, the United States and Chungking regarding the operations of the Southeastern Asia army. The intention of Chungking is clear enough: it wants to see the Burma route reopened as a result of the proposed operations by Mountbatten. Since this route was closed, goods destined for Chungking have been sent there by air to the amount of only several thousand tons per month. Although the air transportation capacity has been expanded, it is far from adequate to meet the ever-increasing demand for gasoline transportation.

Both the United States and Chungking agree on reopening the Burma route for America wish to send a large number of airplanes to Chungking in order to bomb the central industrial points in Japan and thereby check the fighting lines in the Pacific Ocean.

Great Britain, on the other hand, has quite another idea. Her intention in East Asia is to defend India which is the only British possession left in the area. The Dutch Government has fled to London, and Prime Minister Churchill did not forget to invite Admiral Helfrich, commander of the Dutch fleet to his official residence, before going to attend the Quebec Conference. Needless to state, Admiral Helfrich was the supreme commander of the Dutch fleet which was defeated by the Japanese Fleet in a naval engagement off Java, and fled to London after a narrow escape.

The Chungking army being incapable of reopening the Burma route in face of the Japanese opposition, it is necessary that Britain should assist the Chiang Kai-shek forces along the Assam and Burma directions. But the British forces are constrained to make heavy sacrifices and it is highly doubtful when Britain will realize its ambitious scheme of recovering its lost territories in East Asia. Moreover, it will necessitate a considerable period of time for preparation and a large military force if she should undertake to make attacks from the sea.

Carriers Used

In the recent landing operations by Britain in Salerno Bay in Italy, the main naval force centered around one airplane carrier and four supplementary airplane carriers, and it was assisted by another force centering around one battleship, and two airplane carriers. Britain must have a still larger force if she should undertake an operation in the Indian Ocean. Because of the great intervening distance and the hostile natural conditions of the Indian Ocean, a larger number of cruisers and several more battleships would be needed in addition to what she used in the landing operation against the Italian coast.

The fact remains that there still persist battle-fronts in both the Balkans and North and Central Italy, and it would be highly difficult for Britain to dispatch any large number of war vessels from the Mediterranean Sea to East Asia in landing operations against Burma and other East Asiatic territories. The reason why Mountbatten had to make visits to Washington and Chungking with political missions may be explained in the light of the complicated conditions of the enemy camp.

It is interesting to anticipate what kind of operations the new headquarters may take. In some quarters in the United States, Britain has been criticized as having been so crafty as to impose the whole task of waging the War of Greater East Asia entirely on her shoulders. But now we would like to see what actual and concrete steps Britain will take by way of realizing the object of the headquarters.

Fruits of Wisdom

Weakness on both sides, is, as we know, the trait of all quarrels.
—Voltaire.

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It is a truth but too well known, that rashness attends youth, as prudence does old age.—Cicero.